them. The principal were the Almojarifazgo,

or Impost on Goods; the Alcabala, on Transfers

Necessaries of Life. There were some Monopo-

ties allowed, viz :- Of Tobacco, Brandy, &c.

The absolute property of the Mines lay in the

Sovereign, by whom they were granted to indi-

Commerce and Agriculture must decay be.

lovellanos characterizes as "Periodicals printed

on bad paper, which every body purchased, few

Such was the Government-and we think we

have impartially described both its good and bad

eatures ;- and well might the Spanish American

say, as he witnessed wrong after wrong perpetra-

ted, in the words of the old Spanish Proverb-

· Ged is on high, and the King far off"-Thus

April, 1803, it was ceded to the United States, as

he Spanish Government has before and since

tated, in direct contravention of an express

promise that this should not take place, made by

France at the time of the retrocession by Spain

The injury suffered by Spain in the loss of her

Cerritory was trifling, and therefore she was wil-

and never contemplated without terror the possi-

de juxtaposition of the enterprise of the United

n her own Colonies. And to this cession may

this cession taken place, dien a plan was rounce and mat--- in the United States for overthrow-

ng the Spanish Power. The eventful and ex-

no aid; and, therefore, the attempt, which with

such inadequate resources he made from Bulti

more, was ventured on. He failed; and Repub

licanism was for a while frustrated in the United

During the turnoil which existed in Spain in

the years of the French Invasion, the Americas

continued faithful. The imprisonment of the

King filled them with horror and indignation;

and the spirit which burned in the sierras of

ng. The Vice-King, Iturrigaray, proclaimed the

imprisonment of the King, and his intention to

maintain the Royal prerogative. The establish-

nent of the Central Junta was made known in

the same way, and the People required to submit

to it. This Iturrigaray was disposed to do, but

the Aquatamiento of the country, composed of

Mexicans, refused to acquiesce; and, after some

debate, the Vice-King was arrested in his Palace

by the Audiencia, and the Archbishop of Mexico

installed in his duties. The Audiencia now be-

gan a system of persecution against the members

and partisans of the Ayuntamiento which gradu-

ally prepared the People for an open rupture with

After the dissolution of the Central Junta in

Spain, and the invitation of the American States

to send Delegates to it, by an act which declared

them integral parts of the Empire, the course of

Tribunal, it had invariably been a maxim that,

But as the difficulties of Government in Spain

a right to govern the Mexicans."

Mexican Independence could not be arrested.

ead, and none could understand."

roportion of the produce.

o the New World.

## THE TRIBUNE.

Prepared for The Tribune. SKETCH OF THE REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

## SPRICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

MEXICO.

hadepreparation of the following inticle, besides Spanish interested the journals of the dar, a very constant references been made to a series of papers which appeared in great Numbers of the Democratic Review.)

THE most beautiful portions of the New World beame the heritage of Spain from the enterpage of her navigators and valor of her soldiers. Her Empire reached from Cape Horn to the Topic of Cancer, and beyond it, on the Pacific, and from Brazil to Georgia on the Atlantic. Besides this, the most valuable Islands of the West ladan Archipelago belonged to her. As has since been said of England, the sun never ceased to shine on her flag, and to have spoken personally to his subjects, the Spanish Monarch, would have needed more than the apostel k gift of tongues. Nor was the possession finis vast domain fleeting, as that of previous conquerors had been. Mohamed had acquired one ss extended, but before his death was pub. lished to the world, his Lieutenants had begun to dispute about and dismember his Empire, and the various Tartar Empires disappeared as apidly as they had risen. The Spanish Empire isted for three centuries, and fell asunder finally from its own weight. True, the system of Go. remment was bad and the people oppressed, but they felt it not; for they were degraded, and made m complaint against their Governors except when some Vice-King refused to comply with their clamorous demands for Pan y Toros. (Bread

The vast region possessed by Spain in this Hemisphere, was subdivided into Kingdoms. each of the principal of which was governed by Wice King, around whom was reflected all the siender of European Royalty. Each of these Kingdoms had its own Laws, its own system of Jarisprudence, theoretically enacted with especial reference to the conditions of the people to be governed by it, containing as much as might be of the old Indian or Aztec Laws. The Laws of the Spanish Empire were used only to interpret doubtful points, or to cover cases not provided for in the code. A general supervision of this Union of States and Kingdoms belonged to the Supreme Council of the Indies, which acted or was supposed to act always in the name of and by the advice of the King. It was the Legislature of the Empire of the Indies, the confirming power of all civil and military appointments, and a final Court of Judicature from whose sentence there was no appeal except to the King himself.

and Bull-fights.)

There was one great defect in the organization of this body. It was composed of Prieste " condition of those for whom they legislated; and how could they be otherwise? The experience of past ages could throw no light on their labors. Their subjects were, in condition and character, unlike any thing which the Old World had ever seen or chrenicled : and not a small portion of the abuses suffered by the Peruvian and Mexican must be attributed to the ignorance, and not the cruelty, of their Law-makers. The loudest complaints were but indistinctly heard the Atlantic; and even the Father Tor quemada, cruel as he was, would have felt his soul recoil within him at the outrages committed by the knightly and reverend emissaries of the Real Audiencia.

Mexico, New Grenada, Peru and La Plata were kingdoms. St. Domingo, Cuba, to which was attached Louisiana, Guatamala, Chili, and the Philippine Islands, were governed by Captains General, and the smaller provinces by Pro-

The Kingdoms, Captain Generalcies and Presidencies were subdivided into Provinces, or to use the Spanish term, Ayuntamientos.

The Vice-Kings were what their name implies representatives of the King, absolute as a Persan Satrap or Roman Proconsul, omnipotent from the fact of their uniting the control of the Treasury and the command of the Army. Sub. sequently, it is true, the superintendence of the fiscal concerns of the Kingdoms was entrusted, as is now the case in Cuba, to an Intendente; but the effect of this new office was but to impose a slight control on the Vice King similar to that produced in a monarchy of to-day; when, as in France, in the last century, the King ceases to

be absolute, and governs by a Constitution.

These offices being conferred always upon nobles and courtiers who, from the nature of things, and constitution of Spanish society, could be expected to know but little of the science of Gov. ernment, to each of them were given Fiscales, or privy councillors, whom they were bound to consult. Should the Vice-King act contrary to the advice of the Fiscale, those officers might deposit their protest among the archives of the Kingdom, when, of course, in due time, it would come before the audience of the Indies. As another check upon these high dignitaries, upon the retirement of each Vice King, an officer was appointed to receive all complaints which might be made against him, and within a certain time he might be arraign-

ed for misconduct in office. There were, beside, what were called Audien Judges, who were the representatives of the Su. gerate the feeling awakened by the persecutions King Ferdinand's power. encias the Vice-King, or Captain-General, was ex evil policy. officio President; but, on ordinary occasions. them; but they were too near the Vice-Regal Guadaloupe, proceeded to attack the houses of Iturbide. Throne not to be overshadowed by it. The the European Spaniards in the city and its This personage had commenced life a deter. Plan of Casas Matas were very generous to him,

lecision of this body were unfavorable.

Peasants and Rancheros, or Herdsmen.

## VRW-VORA DATTY TREET

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1844.

their desence, an Army was to be reised.

the author of it.

This Plan is usually thought to have been

ed to the Troops, and received with enthusiasm.

They immediately assumed to themselves the title

ria, who had for three years been wandering in

the forests of the Southern Provinces slone

of the Mexican Republic, declared in favor of the

Miguel Lopez de Santa Aña, too, threw his

weight into the scale; and the second cities of

the country, and soon Mexico itself, were in the

The Vice King was supposed rather in favor of

he demands of the new Party-at least he took

o very active steps against it-and was, there

ore, deposed by the troops faithful to the King,

the Government. Novella marched against the

Army of the Guarantees; but, before matters

ame to a crisis, General O'Donoju arrived in

the country from Cuba. O'Donoju saw at once

that all attempts to arrest the Insurrection would

leagues from Vera Cruz, late in August; and

the result of the conference was, an entire ac-

A Delegation was sent at once to Spain and a

There was an express provision that the Spanish

troops should as soon as possible be sent out of

the Empire, and the strong and important points

be held in the interim by the army of the Guar-

From the date of the conference between Itur-

bide and the Captain General O'Donoju, Mexico

may be considered as independent. The Bishop

the Regency by Iturbide, whose voice of course

was decisive in all affairs. The Cortes met by

rirtue of the summons of Perez in Oct. 13, 1821.

The Cortes had begun its session by requiring

every member individually to swear to support the

Constitution or Plan of Iguela. Yet parties soon

rose to distract it. The first consisted of Repub-

licans who took our own Government as their

godel. The 2d. of Bourbonists, who may be con-

sidered as faithful to the Plan, and the 3rd of

Iturbidists who wished to proclaim the General-

ssimo Emperor. Against the last part; the Re-

Delegates of the Mexican Imperial Cortes, was

received by the Cortes in Spain, (which was then

tain General and Iturbide was declared void and

arangements made to send reinforcements at once

o Mexico. Spanish Embassadors all over the

Immediately on the receipt of this determina-

tion in Mexico, the Regency abdicated and Itur-

bide took the oath as Constitutional Emperor and

was installed in the old Palace of the Vice-Kings,

and Santa Aña even began to assemble his

The Executive power was confided to

on the throne of Montezuma.

oublicans and Bourbonists united.

have died of a broken heart.

and General De Novella placed at the head

power of the Army of the Guarantees.

while the Princes of the Church were arrogant King, prepared to resist; the Arch Bishop ex. thought to keep in check the Spanish troops omission of the part of the Prince of Denmark. force to counteract even the discussion of them. and overbearing. The Inquisition exerted its communicated Hidalgo; and after some delay, while the Vice-King proclaimed in the Capital The country was divided into States corres. by which the Congress, thinking its legislative terrible influence over every grade, and, by fig. the Spanish troops, few indeed, but disciplined, the reëstablishment of the Absolute Monarchy. ponding nearly with the division under the Old freedom invaded, suspended voluntarily its ses quent Autos de Fé, spread dismay among the were sent against the Insurgents. Besides the Se far we have stated what were supposed to be Spanish Regime. The first President and Vice. simple and gentle Indians, and removed all Spanish soldiers, were some Regiments of Native Iturbide's intentions. His after actions are mat. President were Guadalu e Victoria and Bravo. And appealed at once to the people to sustain loubts from the minds of the Christians relative Regulars, whose power turned the scale. These ters of history.

he assertion may seem, were not heavily taxed. about three leagues from Mexico, on the road to and for the first time now we find that word used. had been rivals. The country abounded in the Precious Metals, Guanaxuato. The Spanish Forces had the worst Iturbide, by the consent and acquiescence of his Since then the Mexican Republic has ever been Prepared by this step, the prople acquiesced in which were more highly estimated in Spain of this encounter, as might have been expected officers, published the famous Pian of Iguals, so ruled by factions animated by no principle intel. than in Peru, and which were demanded at the from their great disparity, the strength of Hidalgo colled from the city where he convened his parti- ligible to a foreigner. European valuation. The few other taxes which amounting to 60,900; those of the Vice-King, sans. This took place on the 24th of February. The first step taken in the United States relatively. commanded by the Colonel Truxillo, not being 1821. It contained three provisions:—1st. That tive to Mexican affairs, was a passage in Mr. tecas, whose opposition was suppressed by Santa were levied were like those of Spain; and even the mere than 7,000. Moorish or Arabic titles were retained. These,

however, fell generally upon the Wealthy and Mercantile Classes, who were able to discharge of veterans; and he therefore retreated to Aca- cession, with the condition that the person ac- commercial arrangements with them. pulco, where he was overtaken and defeated by cepting it should swear to reside in the country. The Congress of Panama met in 1826, at of Real Property; and the Milliones, or tax upon Hidalgo escaped, and was soon again at Guadaviduals upon condition of the payment of a stated and summarily shot.

A series of Partisan Leaders now rose into neath the influence of such a tax as the Alcobala, eminence, and declined with rapidity. Among drawn up by the high-minded and intelligent and they could have been kept up only to furnish them were Moreles, Metamoras, Rayon, the two Bishop of Puebla, one of Iturbide's firmest ada provision for the greedy Spaniards who crowded Bravos, Guadelupe Victoria, Torres, and the wild and gailant Guerrero, a descendant of the The Church, too, levied its tithes and raised Native Races. arge sums by the sale of Dispensations, which

A Junta existed in Michoacan, under whose orders these and other Partisans professed to act. Like all the Juntas which as yet had existed in America, it owned the nominal authority of King Ferdinand, and attempted, unsuccessfully, to effect a compromise with Vanegas.

The Spanish Constitution of 1812 proclaimed the equality of the subjects of the two Hemi- brought the influence of his own name and his spheres; and in October of that year, Vanegas, single sword. Gen. Bustamente, lately President at Mexico, gave his adhesion to it, and, in the showing that he considered his sufferings almost Provinces not in the power of the Insurgents, Plan, and, with his troops, joined Iturbide. put it in force. In the elections held under it, of Spain had acquired possession of Louisiana in more than a thousand officers, only five European 1764 by cession from France. The French, Spaniards or natives attached to the Royal cause n 1801, acquired it again; and on the 30th of vere selected; and what had been attempted as a means of conciliation served but to add to the strength of the Insurgents.

Vanegas was succeeded by Calliga; and the course marked out by the former was pursued without interruption. The Insurgents, however, persisted in their refusal to accept the Spanish

ing that France should hold Louisiana; but she Iturbide, who had vast influence over the Native troops, ably seconded Calliga; and success seemed to be about to smile upon the Royalists. States to the erumbling system of decay existing But just at that crisis, (1814) Napoleon having been forced to abdicate, Ferdinand regained the e attributed all the subsequent mischances of Throne, and, instead of conciliating his Moxican subjects, set aside the Representative Constitu-tion in both Hemispheres. To his subjects in the Spaniards in Mexico; for, no sooner had Spain, this announcement gave great satisfacion. It was, however, received far otherwise in citing story of this attempt is well known. Great Mexico, and rendered the contest there arowedly Britain had witnessed the dismemberment of the ne of races-of the Spaniard against the Creole

Spanish Power in America with jealousy, and, to Callier left the country in 1816, and Apodeca secure the lion's share, encouraged Miranda at became Vice-King, who, by his mildness and first in his aspirations. But this officer, a true amenity, acquired the confidence of the Creoles, patriot, based all his plans upon Republicanism, to nost of whom returned to the occupations of a which, of course, the party of Mr. Pitt could grant eaccful life.

Just then Mina, a nephew of the celebrated Patriot General of that name, and exiled from Spain after the revocation of the Constitution by Ferdinand, made his appearance. He burned with a desire to wreak his vengeance upon an ungrateful King and Country by plucking from the brow of Ferdinand the brightest jewels of his Crown. He had collected in the United States a small body of men of all nations, with whom he landed in May at Soto la Marina. He de-Castile and the mountains of Gallicia was not feated the forces sent against him, in a pitched less warm beneath the Andes and on the plains battle, and effected a junction with the beastly Father Torres. Mexico, however, did not partake of this feel-

His career was brief and brilliant. From the ealousy which in Mexico has always been universal toward Foreigners, he found that the number of his followers but slowly increased, and that it was impossible to establish any concert of action among the independent Chiefs of the Party One by one his detachments were overpowered, and either forced to capitulate and were ther massacred, or fell fighting for the Country whose quarrel they had espoused. At length he himself was taken at a farm-house near a place called Los Remedios, in the Baxio of Guanaxuato.

His capture filled the Royalists with joy, and was celebrated in all the Churches of the Metropolis. He of course shared the fate of the unsuccessful in Mexico, and was shot, a few days after his capture, at Tepala, in sight of the Fort of Los Remedios, where his partisans yet held out. This fort soon surrendered; and of all those who landed with Mina at Soto la Marina, not twenty in 1817 were alive out of dangeons. They were confined Into the minds of the Mexican Audiencia this in the Dungeons of Ceuta on the Coast of Africa, invitation carried terror and dismay; for, to the the Moro and St. Juan de Ulloa. For his success class of persons who had always composed that in defeating Mina, Ferdinand created Apodeca Conde de Venadito.

Were only one Spaniard alive, he would have The hopes of the Creoles were now seemingly gone for ever. The conjoined energy and humanity of Apadeca, and the judicious elevation of increased, the Mexicans felt their hopes become | Perez, a native Mexican, to the Episcopal Throne of the Ayuntamiento. Just when the disasters of the Clergy and their parishioners to the rule of having become refractory, Iturbide imprisoned a value soon after retired to the United States. of the Spanish forces became known in Mexico, Ferdinand. Then Don Augustino Iturbide first member or two and finally closed its doors, and But Bustamente did not quietly possess him. Vanegas, who had been appointed Vice King by assumed a prominent position in the world; he replaced it by a Junta of 45 persons, selected by self of the government. During the three years the Regency which established itself at Cadiz, was now a Colonel Commandant of the Native himself. This Junta did nothing to satisfy the of his Presidency, various attempts were made arrived in the country; and, instead of attempt. Troops, and the favorite of the Vice-King, who nation, whose discontent daily increased, until in to disturb him. Among others, one by Guerrero, ciss, powerful in theory, composed of s'x or eight ing to soothe his opponents, contrived to exag. relied upon him principally to establish again Feb. 1823 Santa Aña and Gaudalupe Victoria who was betrayed by the Capt. of an Italian vessel

was received of the readoption of the Constitution of the Constitu A crisis had arrived, however; and a man was tion in 1821. No sooner was it published in superseded. officio President; but, on ordinary occasions, they were presided over by one of their own body. When they were independent, they were of vast value, as even the dicta of the Captains.

A crisis had arrived, however; and a man was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his Parishioners; and, with a flag upon which was of vast value, as even the dicta of the Captains.

A crisis had arrived, however; and a man was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his Parishioners; and, with a flag upon which was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his Parishioners; and, with a flag upon which was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his Parishioners; and, with a flag upon which was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his Parishioners; and, with a flag upon which was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his Parishioners; and, with a flag upon which was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his Parishioners; and, with a flag upon which was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his parishioners; and, with a flag upon which was not wanting. Hidalgo, a Curate of the little town of Dolores, placed himself at the head of his arms, Bravo, and his open enemy Alvarez, who, arms, Bravo, and his open e General of Vice-Kings might be reversed by painted a portrait of the Miraculous Virgin of 1821, at Iguala, the moving spirit of which was just ten months, was escorted to the coast where he did-

however, forbidden to avail themselves of its his example found followers, so that in a short Army and Commandant in Guanaxuato in 1816, his life, on condition that he should never visit soon after joined by the General commanding benefits; as, previously to entering a complaint time he was able to march against the gorgeous he retired from the service and gave himself up Mexico. His partisans however persuaded him the district of Tampico, who bore the historic before it, a large sum of money was required to city of Guanaxuato with an Army of 20,000 men. to devotional exercises. There are persons who to return subsequently and he landed at Soto La name of Montezuma. By a convention signed be deposited in the Treasury, and forfeited if the He called himself Captain General of Mexico, and say that he was privately dismissed, and with Marina, where he was taken immediately and near Puebla, Pedraza was declared to have been was able to induce three officers of the Royal some probability of truth; for, on more than one shot. More than once, however, these Audiencias Army—Allendi, Abasalo and Aldama—to join occasion, communications, whose purport was a During the government of Iturbide all the troops Bustamente soon after left for France. have done their duty. The Vice-King of Peru him with their commands; the rest of his force a secret, had been exchanged between himself of Old Spain had left the country except a few was twice arrested in his Palace, and his authority consisting of an undisciplined levy of Indians, and the leaders of the Rebels, from whom high who continued to hold out in the Castle of San inducements had been extended to him to change Juan de Ulioa at Vera Cruz. On the 20th of The people of Guanaxuato were insubordinate, his opinions In his retirement he gave himself Dec. 1825, these finally left the country. the Realms subject to Papal Supremacy, was so that the Intendant determined to abandon the up to devotional exercises, and labored by every

features every where worn by Established buildings of the Public Granary, which Hidalgo He was in this successful. In 1821, agreeably was upon the model of that of the United States, to sabablished buildings of the Public Granary, which Hidalgo He was in this successful. Churches. The Curates were generally kind, did not hesitate to storm; and, in the assault, the Churches. The Curaces were generally kind, and not nestate to storm, and, in the assault, the charitable and benevolent—the true shepherds. Intendant, whose name was Ramon, and most of command in the Army, and left the city ostensi. of their flocks, and beloved by their parishioners; those with him were killed. Vanegas, the Vice-

to the power of their temporal and spiritual Lords.

The subjects of Spain in America, strange as

The two Forces met at a village called Cruces,

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Mexico should be independent, and the Imperial Madison's message in 1811 expressing sympathy Ana himself. General Bravo new arrayed him Hidalgo, however, was aware that his undis. Crown be offered to the King; and, should he re- for their cause, and a desire so soon as they ciplined force could not long resist this small body fuse, to the Princes of the Royal blood in suc. should have established themselves, to enter into

the Royalists under Don Felix Maria Calliga. 2d. That the Romatt Catholic Religion should which all American States except our own were continue that of the State, and all the immunities represented. Agents were present from the kinghaxara, at the head of another force. Callega, and privileges of its Ministers be preserved .- 5. doms of Netherlands and Great Britain, and who seemed his evil genius, again defeated That all actual residents of Mexico, whether no. were appointed from the U. States; death howhim, and forced him, with some of his ad- tive or not, should enjoy the same privileges ever and untoward circumstances prevented herents, to attempt to fly to the United States. and civil rights. These constituted " The Great | their being present. In '25 Mr. Poinsett and At Chihuahua, however, they were overtaken Guarantees," or Las Tree Securidades; and, for Mr. Ward arrived in Mexico as Ministers from this country and Great Britain. Mexico was therefore acknowledged by these two powers as

During the legation of Mr. Poinsett, attemets vere made to procure the recognition of a new herents. Iturbide himself claimed to have been ine of Boundary between Mexico and the U. States, but unsuccessfully. This was afterward con-These Articles were, eight days after, submit, summated by the Treaty at Washington, in the administration of Mr. Adams, though disputes upon that question may be revived by questions f the 'Army of the Guarantees.' Iturbide was now in agitation. before long reinforced by the Army of the chival. Of the disputes between the Yorkinos and rous Guerrero; and the daring Guadelupe Victo-

Escosceses, two musonic lodges grown into political parties, no one can understand anything except the results, which were that Santa Aña succeeded in setting at variance the candidate of the Yorkinos, Gen. Guerrero, and Gomez Pedraza of the Escosceses, and after the election of the latter, in raising the banner of revolt and publishing the plan of Perote. Santa Aña was declared by Pedraza an outlaw, and having invoked the assistance of Guerrero, with the acquiescence of Zavala, an honest and brave man, succeeded in driving Pedraza from the Capitol and in estabishing the triumph of the Yorkinos. In a new election Guerrero and Bustamente were chosen President and Vice President, Pedraza exiled, Victoria disappeared into private life, and Santa Ana was appointed to the Government of Vera Cruz and the command of the very troops which in the commencement of this last contest he had defeated. Since then his power in the Government has been

be vain, and therefore proposed to treat with In all the political intrigues relative to this turbide. The two Generals met about thirty contest of the Yorkinos and Escoseses, few persons were more deeply involved than the Pleninotentiary of the United States, Mr. Poinsett, quiescence of the Captain General in the Plan of who went so far as to procure from De Witt Clina ton, as head of a similar fraternity in the United States, a Charter which gave a preponderance to lunta formed to administer the Government until the Lodge favorable to the views of his Governthe arrival of a Prince, willing to assume the rown or further the orders of the Imperial Cortes.

Guerrero commenced the execution of his functions in April, 1829, with Bustamente as his Vice President. He found the country disturbed by intestine commotions and threatened by foreign enemies. The Mexican Republic was threatened with invasion from Cuba, to counteract which a naval force was placed under the command of Commodore Porter, formerly of the U. S. Navy. After some delay, Porter got to sea, and having battle must be terminated by land. Soon after Parter and nearly all the foreigners in the Mexi-

can naval service resigned their commissions. and Iturbide was appointed Resent. O'Donoin The Captain-General of Cuba now landed a was forced to witness silently these arrangements, force of 5,000 men, under the command of Batwhich he was so mortified as soon after to radas, at Tampico, before which Boradas did not sit down, but marched into the interior.

Guerrero seemed to have lost his old energy and convened the Congress to deliberate. One person, however, was more decided, and upon ils own responsibility embarked from Vera Cruz with all the men and money he could collect, and landed at Tampico. He first took possession of New Tampico, which was garrisoned by2,000 men, after some hard fighting, and marching into the interior, overtook Baradas, who was held in cheek by the Mexican General Garea. Baradas facing The news of the Plan and the arrival of the about, attacked Santa Aña, drove him before him, but being ultimately disappointed in receiving reinforcements, was, by the conjunction liscussing a mode of restoring quiet to Mexico, of Gen. Miery Teran and Santa Aña, surroundwith dismay. The convention between the Caped near the point of his disembarkation. Santa Aña, afraid of delay, attacked Baradas. The action was not decisive, and in a Conference which soon after took place, Baradas promised to world were ordered to protest against the new or. deliver all his arms and withdraw his forces from the country, which was soon done.

This was the last effort of the Spaniards to regain possession of Mexico. To Guerrero the re. pin gain possession of Mexico. To Guerrero the result was fatal. The old Chief, who had fought through the whole of the revolution, saw his glory postponed to that of a younger rival; and State after State having pronounced against his government, Bustamente was proclaimed President by the plan of Jalapa. Santa Ana was the moving spirit of this revolution, though his same was searcely used to bring it about 7. Of course his popularity was not universal. State after State having pronounced against his Bravo, Gaudalupe Victoria and Guerrere, who government, Bustamente was proclaimed Prewere truly patriots, disappeared from the army, sident by the plan of Jalapa. Santa Ana was greater, in spite of the first unsuccessful attempt of Peubla, went far to conciliate the lower order troops in oppositions to Iturbide. The Congress name was scarcely used to bring it about. Za.

with Iturbide who, though he had defeated Santa in which he embarked, and executed according preme Council of the Indies. Of these Audi. of the Audiencia, by pushing still farther their Tranquillity was nearly restored when news Anna at Jalapa, now acquiesced with him, in fa-It is lamentable to see that the chief actors in this tragedy were Guerrero's old companion in

he embarked for Europe. The Publishers of the After Guerrero's death, Alvarez in the South kept alive the feeling of rebellion, and in Jan. 1832, Santa Aña followed his example, and was soon after joined by the General commanding the district of Tampico, who bore the historic name of Montezuma. By a convention signed near Puebla, Pedraza was declared to have been duly elected in 1828 and installed as President. poorer classes, the Indians, were practically, vicinity. He was successful; and, of course, mined foe to the Independents. A Colonel in the having secured to him an ample provision for 1832, Santa Aña followed his example, and was

Pedraza's term of office expired in 1833, pre-Pedraza's term of office expired in 1833, pre.
vious to which Santa Aña was chosen to succeed him. Farias Valentine, a determined foe of Santa Aña, was, however, chosen Vice-President. This person was a friend of the Federal

more magnificently endowed, and presented the defence of the city. He took refuge in the means to acquire the confidence of the Clergy, persons until a Constitution was formed, which system, for which Santa Aña had determined most unfortunate appointments, as neither of those him in his maintenance of the Religion and Ir stitutions of the country, which he alleged were

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

self against the Government. He, however, was put down, and the Republic became what it he been declared to be by the Plan of Cuernavaca one and indivisible."

All power now rested in the hands of Santa Aña, (Farias Valentino having been disfran chised,) where, with the exception of the interregnum produced by his imprisonment in Texas, it has since resided.

The forms of the Government require that there should be a President elected for eight years, Chamber of Representatives and a Senate, Supreme Court and a High Court in each de eartment. Besides this there is a Conservative body, which may revise and annul the acts of other of the other branches, and is accountable only to God and Public Oninion; but these pro visions exist only in Theory. Senta Analis : absolute as Syila or Cossir ever was, and rules b his own will, either from the Presidential chair or from his retreat at Mango do Clavo, wit Bustamento as nominal President.

While this Constitution was being formed, body of adventurers from the United State established themselves in Texas, where a small colony had been formed originally by the sanction of the Mexican Government, and maneuvred to separate that Department from the Mexican Union The result of the contest that spring out of it the bloody fights of the Alamo and San Jaci to are yet in the memory of all; and probably will be too deeply imprinted upon the history of our country ever to be forgotten. It may be the our Executive and the covotousness of a vast portion of the nation may force us to endorse all the not only compel us to prolong the distractions of Mexico, but involve us in the terrible mazes of a war in which the Right may not be on our side-Which may Heaven avert

37 Irish Emigrant Society.-Notice.-A

EF Health, Quiet, and Comfort.-The Gra

Rection for officers of this Seciety for the customs as beld on MONDAY, the first day of June next, at the off of the Seciety, to Liberty st. Polls open from 10 A. M. to b'clock, P. M. New, York, 10th May, 1844. mlc (3djune

SEVENTH WARD BANK, New-York, May 29, 1844. Election.—The Stockholders of this Bank are early notified that an election for threes Directors for the en-uing year, and for three tospectors of the cost succeeding elec-tion, will be held at the Eunking House on TUESDAY the 11th day of Jane next.

The Poll will be opened at 12 M, and close at 2 o'clock, P.M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cushier, m23 tilel1

OF The Books of Subscription to the Capita tork of the New-York and Eric Railroad Co. are now open as to Office of the Company. No. 3 Waif-street, between the ours of 10 and 5. WM, M. GOULD, Sceretary. nours of 10 and 5. W. at New-York, April 24th, 1844

DCP Temperature Floriar, 26 Versy-steet, near the Aster House — Mrs. F. M. Goss has taken this delightful situation, and offers to her frends and the public its various at ventures on the most reasonable term.

The house is next and newly turnished—the situation any pleasant and convenent to biances and the stemiliest landing

EF Mining! Life Insurance Company of Serv-York.-This insulation, during the mouth of April

Imv4 edtJel; Total Live Insured... 41 JUST PUBLISHED, THE BIBLE STUDENT AND

FAMILY MONITOR, a SEMI-MONTHLY LERICORES, and acted by an Association of Ministers and Laynes, and such in double numbers after the first number—embellished a by men's nut, but with Bible truth. Terms 41 per volume 26 numbers, payable in advance. We respectfully solid at share of public patronage which the ments of the werkmand. Those who become our patrons are invited to call all have the first number mailed to a friend grait. Office, o, 3 Spruce-street, N. Y., on the 2d floor. E. H. WILLOX, mills her. TO STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

Superior Enamelled, Porcelain Ivory Surface white et binaks. Carls of every description as manufactor, New York Carl Manufactory, for sale at reduced p SM/TH, 52 John street, opposite Chif st. in

by I. SMATH, S. JAMAI Mee, opposing control of the property of band an extensive assortment of MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all knots. PIAAO PORTES of different cybes not made GUITARS, from the best Spanish patterns, for which they have received premiums from the American factories over all other makers, and are of very superior tode and style of finish: PIUTES, of all kinds and finish, for which they myenso received repeated prenaums, CLARIONETS, KEN BUGLES, CORNOPLONS, TROMBONES, etc., 1975, pp. 1975, pp BUGLES, CORNOPLONS, THOMBUNES, etc. and of their own mainfacture and warmated, innortees of MUSIC and an own to AU, SICAL INSTRUMENTS, NEW MUSIC received the SHOWN in MUSIC PROPERTY OF A STANDARD OF A STANDARD the HUZCHINSON FAMILY has BURTINIS METHOD for the HANO; also, the ORFIBEUS GLEB FOOK, be-ing a callection of gless for four male voices, with pages occup-pationers, selected and compiled from the best German and En-glish muthors, by AUSTIN PHILLIPS, Proc One Dollar per set. Merchants, and the Musical community remeally, we re-

FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

PLUMBE DAGUERRIAN GALLERY OF PATENT PREMIUM COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, No. 250 Brondway, above Marray-street, New York-Awarded the ERST PERMIUM and HOURST HOUGH, by American and Franklin histories, for the most beautiful colored Deguerros yes ever exhibited.
This establishment has just been greatly enlarged and it roved, by the addition of nearly the whole of the first flo

"The steamer Calebraia carried out a new and improved apparatus for taking Danuerroutipe Minatures, ordered by a scientific gentlement of Edundright from the establishment of Prot. Plumbe. It is far superior to any instrument ever before manufactured."

Plumbe's Premium and German Apparatus, and instruction Plates, there, &c. at lowest rates.

After Guerrero's death, Alvarez in the South VAIL KENSETT & CO. 37 CATHARINE-ST. would

CHEAP FOR CASH.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD —VICKSBURG BANK STOCK Stock in the name of Buckley & Peck, and numbered 328, with Pawer of Attorney attrolled was lost on Saturday, 234 March, it was enclosed up a letter and less on Saturday, 234 March, it was enclosed up a letter and less on its way to Analyst. The above will be part by deving it at Thompson's office, 22 1772 WHOLE NO. 976.

New York, May 27th, 1811.

N. B. Relaterners of the first respectibility will be feedy twent at the office, or on application by letter.

"If the Charles PETER ALM, Seamon, native of Romedy of Swedon, may recorde information of inferent to him in home matters, by leaving her address, or by applying in person, as to Consultate of H. M. the Aing of Swedon and Norway in sew York, 43 Broad-street.

Persons necessarily also the first industry. e York, 43 Broad-street, ersors agaputed with the individual above described will be him and he relatives by giving such information about as may lead to this discovery. https://doi.org/10.1001/NEYMEN\_SHOEMAKERS,-Wanted, a first

is workman, to make gestlement's slove.
SMITH & LARTSHORNE. W ANTED—By a young Lady, a situation as Teacher in a capacity, she is capacite of teaching the fundamental branches of an Haglah education, and would peofer soing South. Address L. postpaid.

B OARD—With pleasure rooms can be had at No. 88 White treet, for one of two centlemen or a centleman and his decrease will.

DAY OR FULL BOARD IN BROADWAY - A few gen

D tensen, can be necommonated myl4 in Broadway.

BOARD—A family or a few single continuen of good morals, can eave board and spacious rooms in a private family, a very desimble lecation, Schrift. House and apartment sumsually piers in and agreenble.

BOARDENIS, Families or single gentlemen can be accommonated with rooms and board at 426 flouston street, a my20-lim.

BOARDING AT 27 COURTLAND ST.—This establish-pent lawying been taken on a lemae is really to receive single-pent lemen or families who may wish permanent board with conformble spartments. Enquire of Mrs. Gere, 27 Court

Oct Is horse power, hoters and all complete and in good ider, having run but one year, for sale low. Inquire of J. F. ODMAN, City Foundry, the Warren street. mid-2m\* NOTIFICE.—The partnership heretologe existing between the V subscribers, inher the firm of ELLIOT, BURNAP & BALCOCK, this firm of ELLIOT, BURNAP & BALCOCK, this firm of baselved by its own himitation. All manness of the late firm will be suited by GAINSC, BURNAP and AVI BAV BAHGOCK, the will continue the braness tasker the firm of BURNAP & BAIDCOCK, at \$3 Johnsteet.

See John S. & BURNAP & BAIDCOCK, at \$3 Johnsteet.

NATHAN BABCOCK;
New-York, May 1st, 1844.

New-York, May 1st, 1844. ml Im

NOTICE—Archibeld Gracie King, has this day been admitted as a partner, by
m3 lm\*

PRIME, WARD & KING. m3 lm\* PRIME, WARD & KING.

DR. H. BOSTWICK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 73 Chambers at.

LAW CARD—Jons M. Departer, of Nationez, Mississipph, will attend to legal business that may be confided to hear

Loc. will alread to legal besides that may be confided to him in the Curruit Courts of Adams and the indiagonal counted, and in the Superior Courts of the State. A favorable professional onnection in Louisina will enable from to untend to business also in the Particle of the State, may Natchez. The refers towards Reston, Res

Wilsom Kain.

DR. J. G. HEWETT has removed to No. St Beeckerst.

DR. J. G. HEWETT has removed to No. St Beeckerst.

and the state of th renews given ow application to Dr. H. COUNTY OF REMOVAL, PIERCE'S PATENT first CREMIUM KITCHEN RANGE and Revolving Roast Exhibits ment is removed to 22 Brondway, one door above

r Etablishment is removed.

(condustreet.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine a cw. Range which has been introduced this Spring, which follows Bange which fund economy, has never been surprised N. B.—Pherce's Ranges repaired by applying at 222 Broad mile fin

1) F.M. W.A.i.—The Office and Saks-Room of the New York F.C. and Manufactory is removed non TiFutton-street to 102 into steet, opposite Chif-street. April 9. (a11 3m) L. SMPTH, 102 John-st.

R EMOVAL, -JOHN LOVEJOY, Dentist, removed from 88 Prince street to 638 Brondway, two doors below Bleeker pi33 an

SURAP IRON-20 tons Wrought Sempelron, or bound ship Wellington, for sale by GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

This and purchasers, by CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mill om No. 9 Burbur sho. mild on

OSE POR THE CROTON WATER.—The subscriber

Soling at a reduced price a superior article of ladia

OSE POR THE CROTTON WATER

S selling at a reduced price a superior article of India Rudor Hose, fined and covered with Sheet Robber, and war, mitted to wear longer than any other flow in market. It is put together in a different namer, and being covered it does not rot. Couplings attached without clurge.

For sale at 124 Mindou Lase, and 287 Breadway, by C. L. ROSS. W ROUGHT IRON STEAM PIPES, &c. - The sub

W Schlert Reok StrEAM PH'18, &c.—The sub-V scriber use now prepared to sumply Manutacturers. Engineers and others with Wrought and Cast Iron Steam, Weter and Gas Pipes, in any quantity. The Wrought-tron in lengths of from 4 melos to 12 lect—put together with screws and capable of satisfaining a pressure of from 20 to 10,000 fbs. to the square inch. The Cast-Iron Pipe in uniform lengths, and also journed by screws, steam tight. Also, always on hand, Brass and Iron Cocks, Valves, Ethows, Brand, Springs, Pees, Couplings, Reducing Scakets, Steam Gauges, Steam-Guage Pipes, Pumps, Expansion Tubes, and almost every thing used for Waler, Steam and Gas.

WALWORTH & NASON, No. 14 Platt-street, N. York. my23 lm\*

No. M Platt-street, N. York

BOILER IRON—The Subscribers are prepared to farmish
Boiler Iron, of first quality and warmated, of any dimen-tions—also Iron suitable for Lucomotives and Erricson's Pro-pellers made at Laurel Iron Works, Chester Co. Pa.

22

MUR DOCK, LEAVITT & CO. 27 West st.

FOR SALE—A dark bay horse that has always been in private use, necessioned to double and single harness and good under the saddle. Apply to George J. Cornell, 2l Wall st not 3at THOMPSON'S TRUSSES. Office No. 13 Beekman street. About 230 of the first physicians and surgeons of New York have given their decided preference to this Truss, as you can graduate the pressure from one to fifty pounds on the cropture, without a back jest, which does so much injury to the spine. A fair tran heing tile best test of its apperoraty, it is applied and six days' trial given, and if it does not retain the ropture, without a back jest, which exercise or coughing, and gave perfect ease; in a word, if it is not satisfactory in every respect, the money is cheerfully returned, and this is the only condition on which you should buy any Truss. A permanent cure is castly effected, and warmated, if directions are

haved.
These sending for this Truss need only mention the side roped and the measure round the hips, as they can graduate a pressure to suit their case. Sold wholesale and retail at 13 kmmn-street.

HULL'S TRUSSES.—Notice to Rupursed Per-

Many persons have undertaken to vend initiations of Hull's elebrated Trusses, and thousands are moposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are anle by unskelful mechanics, and are no better than the ordining Trusses.

s have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, exclusively for ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lemale is in constant attendance to wait upon temale patients.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A strong, substantial Country Wagon, excellently ententated for moving a family of

V Wagon, excellently calculated for moving a family, of for rough roads generally. Apply at the Phenix Bazant, Mer-cur-street, near Houston. JOHN GALER,

LADIES BOOT AND SHOE STORE, On opening the above New Store, begs respectfully to solicit the attention of his friends and the public to his choice assortment of LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, of City Manufacture, being of the most approved style, and at prices corresponding with the times.

Also, Gent's and Youths' Boots and Shoes of every descrip

ion.

Having and several years' experience in the business, he can omidently insure to purchasers the best description of worknanship.
N.B.—Boots and Shoes of every style made to order. m7 lm

N.B.—poots and Snoes of every style made to order. milm MPROVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.—SMITH & HART-SIGNAR are copping thatmands win BOoff's light SHOES which are easy to west, handsone and margine at the Brooklyn and Long Island Boot and Shoe Snoe Lin Fritzer 5.

may 10 Kutten et.

21 S. FILVISTED - Engant Native Pur Hats (onunity termed Benver int the low price of 65 supernor
abort mp of Prussian Abloraxia et al.
These Hats are
equal in durability and hatter for those sold at 54. Also are
raide at 53 50, a very feed dies and
m5 im 8 BK UVA. Prestund Hatter, 146 Canalist. ECONOMY AND FASHION.—The subscriber has

ECONOMY AND FAMILION—The subscribes are factored his superior initiation Moissakin Hala on fur balies to the extreme low process of \$2.25, the familiary are advants with hala sold at \$2.50 and \$4. Also, constantly extreme far and Silk of the best quality; latest patterns, for lowest prices. Country dealers supplied by the case as low, if not

average of Thompson at.

It YEARS experience, together with many valuable improvements and additions to his fermer took emails the subscriber to furnish, at short notice, and of the most perfect construction, materials and workness, his planning of sufficiency only, or entiring mounts of subscribers to plane wood in all its varieties, and or rabbetting mounts of sufficiency only, or entiring mounts or rabbetting mounts.

Foxborn', Mass. April 1st, 1844.